

## A Taxonomic Study on the Sunda Rhizotrogine Genus *Pentelia* (Scarabaeidae, Melolonthinae, Melolonthini)

**Takeshi MATSUMOTO**

Nishimiyahara 2–6–20–102, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka, 532–0004 Japan

**Abstract** A Sunda rhizotrogine genus, *Pentelia* is dealt with. A new definition is given for the genus *Pentelia*. *Pentelia impressifrons* is newly described from Sumatra. Two new members, *P. borneensis* and *P. coxalis* are transferred from the genus *Holotrichia*.

The genus *Pentelia* has been known from the Sunda Archipelago as a medium-sized rhizotrogine group with 5-segmented antennal club. MATSUMOTO (2005) reexamined five known congeneric species and an unnamed Sumatran one. It was revealed that the type species of the genus, *P. discedens*, and the unnamed species above mentioned have four morphological states different from those of the remaining four species. They are as follows:

- 1) Metasternum and metacoxa with whitish short stout hairs, whereas in the remaining four species, with yellowish long hairs;
- 2) Clypeus well bilobed and deeply emarginate at the medial portion of the anterior margin, whereas in the remaining four species, clypeus feebly emarginate;
- 3) Elytron with feeble but complete five costae, whereas in the remaining four species, 2nd to 4th costae are obsolete or vanished; and
- 4) Parameres of male genitalia cylindrical, whereas in the remaining four species, parameres compressed laterally.

Based on these four points, I established a new genus, *Neopentelia* for the remaining four species. In the course of the study, it became apparent that the current definition of the genus *Pentelia* should be emended and I gave a notice that a review of *Pentelia* would be given in near future. After this, I newly found two other known *Holotrichia* species that should be assigned to *Pentelia*.

When *Pentelia discedens*, the unnamed Sumatran species and these two *Holotrichia* species are examined together, the four points mentioned above can be applied basically to all these species. However, the two *Holotrichia* are slightly different from the former two species in the shape of parameres of male genitalia. With addition of further detailed explanation of the 4th character, I am going to redefine the genus *Pentelia* herein.

Before going further, I would like to express my cordial thanks to Mr. M. KERLEY of the Natural History Museum, London, and to Dr. M. UHLIG, Dr. J. FRISCH and Mr. J.

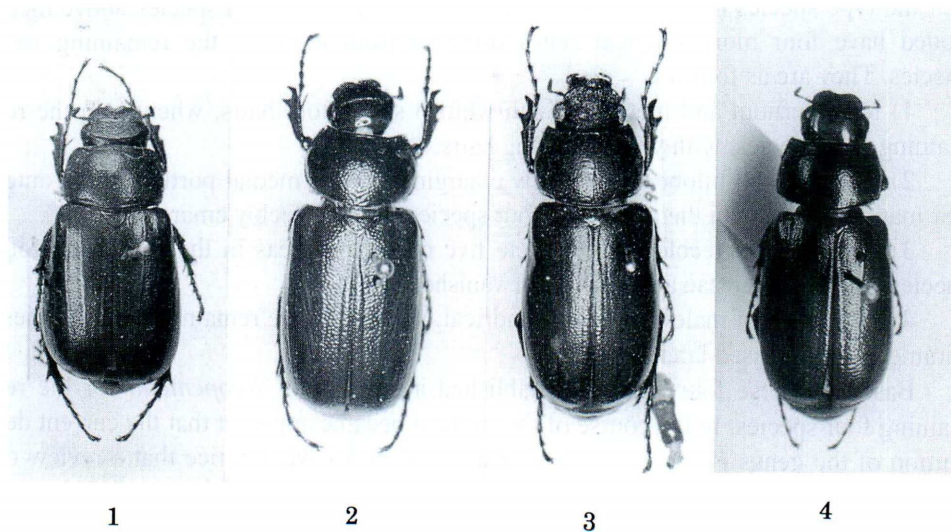
WILLERS of the Zoological Museum of Humboldt University, Berlin for their kindness in allowing me to check or borrow the type series for the present study.

Abbreviations used herein are as follows: A: arithmetic mean; HW: head width; IN: interocular distance; PH: pronotal height; PL: pronotal length; PW: pronotal width; FL: metafemoral length; FW: metafemoral width; TA: protibial length; TB: distance between base of protibia and 3rd protibial denticle; OMNH: Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka; ZMHUB: Zoological Museum of Humboldt University, Berlin; NHML: Natural History Museum, London; CA: my personal collection.

### Genus *Pentelia* BRENSKE, 1891

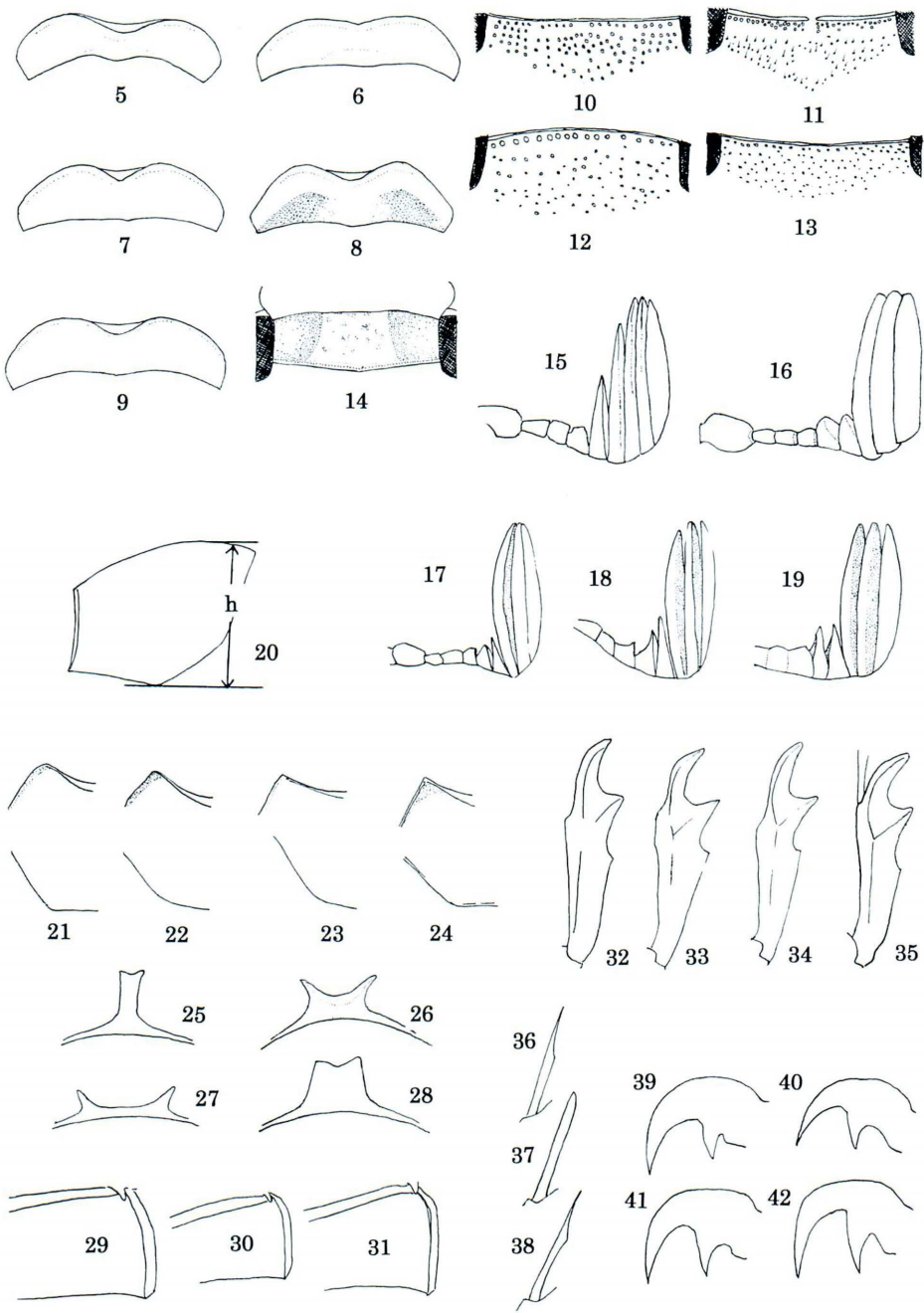
*Pentelia* BRENSKE, 1891, Ent. Nachr., **17**: 314.

Body medium-sized, elongated oval. Clypeus distinctly bilobed, deeply emarginate at the middle of anterior margin. Vertex sharply carinate. Antennae 10-segmented, club 3-segmented or 5-segmented, the 1st and 2nd lamellate segments often shorter than the 3rd and 4th lamellate ones in the species with 5-segmented club. Elytra each with five weakly elevated but complete costae. Mesepimeron, postero-lateral



Figs. 1–4. *Pentelia* spp., habitus. — 1, *P. discedens*; 2, *P. borneensis*; 3, *P. impressifrons* sp. nov.; 4, *P. coxalis*.

Figs. 5–42. 5, 10, 15, 21, 25, 29, 32, 36, 39: *P. discedens*; 7–8, 13–14, 18–20, 23, 28, 31, 34, 38, 42: *P. impressifrons* sp. nov.; 6, 12, 17, 22, 26, 30, 33, 37, 40: *P. borneensis*; 9, 11, 16, 24, 27, 35, 41: *P. coxalis*. — 5–7 & 9, Clypeus, ♂; 8, ditto, ♀; 10–13, occiput; 14, frons, ♀; 15–18, antenna in male; 19, antenna in female; 20, pronotum in lateral view (h: height); 21–24, anterior and posterior angles of pronotum; 25–28, prosternal post-coxal process; 29–31, metacoxa; 32–35, protibia in male; 36–38, protibial spur; 39–42, protarsal claw in male.





and postero-marginal portions of metasternum, metepisternum and whole area of metacoxa covered with short, stout and whitish hairs instead of yellowish long hairs. First to 4th protarsal segments each with a tuft of short yellowish setae apico-ventrally. Parameres of male genitalia basically cylindrical in shape, in some species almost completely cylindrical, and in other species cylindrical with more or less reduced dorsal side.

This genus closely resembles the genus *Neopentelia* MATSUMOTO. The presence of stout whitish hairs on the ventral surface and the deep emargination of the clypeus are apomorphic, but the state of five complete costae on each elytron is plesiomorphic. The parameres of the male genitalia seem considerably variable in shape from cylindrical to branched. When those in the genera *Miridiba*, *Megistophylla* and *Holomelia* and in the *Holotrichia leucophthalma* species-group are examined, however, the degree of branching of parameres is rather variable among the species of respective groups.

In my view, basically cylindrical shape of the paramere of male genitalia can be regarded as a character state of generic importance, apparently more important than the branching and reduction of sclerotization of the paramere.

In my opinion, that the occurrence of whitish stout hairs on the ventral surface and the deep emargination of clypeus should be emphasized more pointedly than the male genitalic characters noted above and the configuration of antennae when the taxonomic analysis at the generic level was taken up. *Pentelia* and *Neopentelia* are also similar in their distribution. The former spreads from Malaysia to western Borneo through Java, and the latter from Malaysia to northern Borneo. Perhaps, these two genera form a sister group and extend their distributions to the same area independently.

### *Pentelia discedens* (SHARP, 1881)

(Figs. 1, 5, 10, 15, 21, 25, 29, 32, 36, 39, 43)

*Lachnosterna discedens* SHARP, Notes Leyden Mus., **3**: 228–229.

*Pentelia discedens*: BRENSKE, 1891, Ent. Nachr., **17**: 314; 1894, Ent. Ztg., Stettin. **55**: 277; 1900, Mém. Soc. ent. Belg., **7**: 150–151. — ARROW, 1944, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (11), **11**: 641–642.

*Distribution.* Sumatra, Malay Peninsula, Java.

*Specimens examined.* 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Kalo Hill, Sumatra, Indonesia, IV–1990; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Lembah Anai, near Bukit Tinggi, W. Sumatra, VI–VIII–1987; 5 ♀♀, same locality, XII–1987; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, I–III–1988; 1 ♀, same locality, II–1989; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, near Solok, W. Sumatra, VII–1993; 1 ♂, near Padang, W. Sumatra, VII–1993; 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Harau Valley, Paya Kumbuh, near Bukit Tinggi, W. Sumatra, IX–XI–1987; 1 ♂, same locality, II–1988; 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same locality, IV–V–1989; 2 ♂♂, South Sumatra, 1988 (all in CA).

*Remarks.* This species is distinguished from other members of *Pentelia* by the following points:

- 1) Clypeus remarkably and deeply emarginate at the middle of anterior margin;
- 2) Prosternum with a slender stick-shaped post-coxal process;

3) Male genitalia with parameres constricted near apex, the ostium opening toward upper direction.

The distributional records from the Malay Peninsula and Java are based on ARROW's account though I was unable to examine any specimens from the two areas.

***Pentelia borneensis* (MOSER, 1918), comb. nov.**

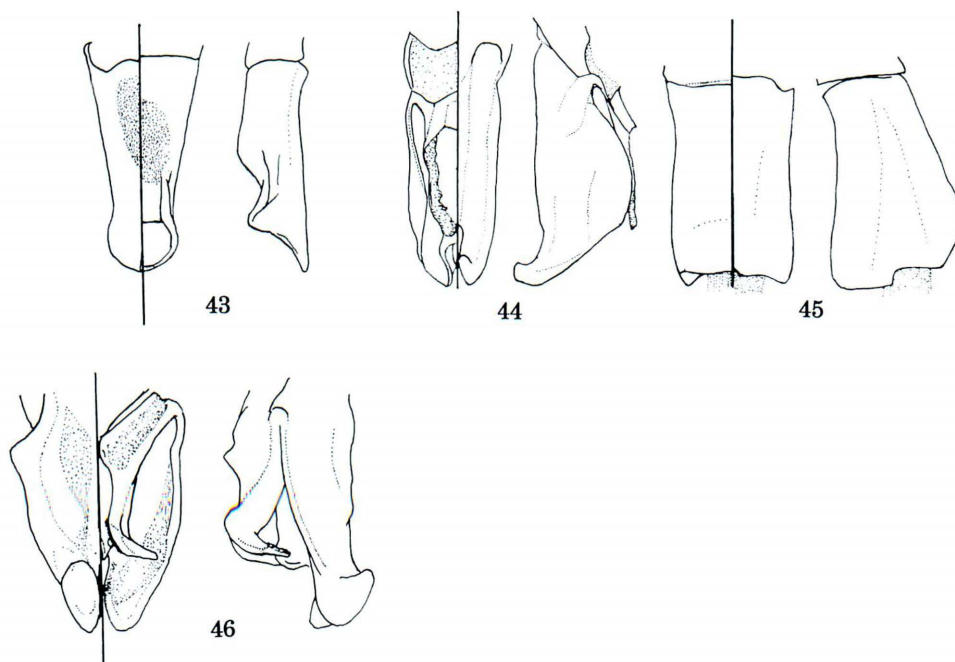
(Figs. 2, 6, 12, 17, 22, 26, 30, 33, 37, 40, 44)

*Holotrichia borneensis* MOSER, 1918, Stett. ent. Ztg., **79**: 317–318.

*Description.* Length: 22.5–25.8 mm.

**Male.** Body elongate, more or less widened posteriad. Both dorsal and ventral surfaces castaneous brown, with head, mouth parts except for maxillary palpi, pronotum and tibiae frequently darker (though the whole body is dark reddish brown in the type specimen). Dorsal surface dully shining and glabrous.

Head wide; clypeus more or less deep, roundly bilobed; frons flattened and coarsely punctate, with lateral portions feebly or hardly depressed; labrum widely and gently emarginate in dorsal view; occiput irregularly punctate posteriad beyond the level of posterior margin of eye, with the punctures coarse near carina and finer posteriorly, each puncture bearing a thin, inconspicuous and procumbent hair; antennae with 3-segmented club, the 6th and 7th segments rather angulate; club longer than six pre-



Figs. 43–46. Paramere of male genitalia (ventral, dorsal and lateral views). — 43, *P. discedens*; 44, *P. borneensis*; 45, *P. impressifrons* sp. nov.; 46, *P. coxalis*.



ceding segments together; maxillary palpus with apical segment elongate, elliptic and conspicuously swollen to the middle.

Pronotum convex and rounded; anterior angle subrectangular or rectangular, feebly produced or not; posterior angle larger than  $135^\circ$  in lateral view; anterior margin rimmed, the rim distinct and wide, narrowed toward both sides; lateral margin strongly reflexed at the anterior portion, serrate throughout, with each serration bearing a rather long hair; posterior margin weakly rimmed only near posterior angles, with the rim furnished with punctures; disc finely and slightly rugosely punctate, with the surroundings of punctures widely concave, and with a faint longitudinal line from the middle to base. Scutellum sharply triangular, 1.5–1.6 times as wide as long, with a pair of patches of coarse punctures.

Elytra more or less rugose basad, not depressed behind humeral knobs, each with five costae; sutural costa wide, distinctly elevated, 2nd to 4th narrow and faint, 5th narrow and conspicuously elevated. Propygidium smooth, finely punctate. Pygidium finely and narrowly umbilicately punctate with the surroundings of punctures somewhat concave, giving a feebly rugose appearance on pygidium.

Prosternum with post-coxal process rather thin, sharply M-shaped. Abdomen smooth or rugose, coarsely and sparsely punctate, with the surroundings of punctures feebly concave; 5th sternite sparsely with long hairs in an obscure, transverse row and 6th with similar ones along marginal portion.

Legs robust; metacoxa gently curved along side and not produced at postero-lateral corner; metafemur coarsely and sparsely punctate, metafemoral hairs on surface moderate to rather long, at most 6/11 times as long as metafemoral width; protibia tridentate; meso- and metatibiae with two or more spinose protrusions, respectively on their upper surfaces; longer one of metatibial apical spurs longer than 1st metatarsal segment, which is approximately as long as the 2nd. Claw strongly bent with a thick, sharp and vertical denticle near base.

Male genitalia with parameres branched; lower part large, parallel-sided, terminating in decurved, hook-shaped and blunt protrusions, and coalescent with each other except at the protrudent portions; upper part greatly reduced, forming two slender branches.

Female. Body robust. Antennal club shorter, about as long as five preceding segments together. Scutellum 1.5–1.6 times as wide as long. Pygidium feebly or rather rugose. Metafemur stouter, metafemoral hairs on surface at most 3/5 times as long as metafemoral width; longer one of metatibial apical spurs stout, widest at apical 2/5.

*Arithmetic data.* HW/PW ♂: 0.62–0.66 (A 0.65, n=3), ♀: 0.63–0.64 (A 0.64, n=2); IN/HW ♂: 0.66–0.68 (A 0.67, n=3), ♀: 0.66–0.68 (A 0.67, n=2); PL/PW ♂: 0.60–0.64 (A 0.62, n=3), ♀: 0.60–0.62 (A 0.61, n=2); PH/PW ♂: 0.48–0.56 (A 0.52, n=3), ♀: 0.49–0.50 (A 0.50, n=2); FL/FW ♂: 0.35–0.37 (A 0.36, n=3), ♀: 0.41–0.43 (A 0.42, n=2); TB/TA ♂: 0.46–0.53 (A 0.50, n=3), ♀: 0.46 (n=2).

*Distribution.* Western Borneo.

*Type examined.* 1♂, *Holotrichia borneensis* Mos Type/Klingkang Octo-

ber.1911 / Borneo Sarawak / Zool. Mus. Berlin (male genitalia lost). (ZMHUB).

*Specimens examined.* 1♂, *borneensis* MOS. / Borneo / Zool. Mus. Berlin (ZMHUB); 1♂, Mt. Tangga Saran, 400–900 m SW-Engkilii, Sarawak, Malaysia, May 1996, NISHIKAWA leg. (CA); 1♀, same data as for the preceding specimen (CA); 1♀, Mt. Bawang, W. Kalimantan, W. Borneo, V~VII–1991 (CA).

*Pentelia impressifrons* MATSUMOTO, sp. nov.

(Figs. 3, 6–7, 13–14, 18–20, 23, 28, 31, 34, 38, 42, 45)

*Description.* Length: 26.3–28.9 mm.

**Male.** Body elongate, more or less widened posteriad, generally reddish to dark reddish brown, with head, mouth parts except for maxillary palpi, pronotum, scutellum and tibiae frequently darker. Dorsal surface bluntly shining and glabrous.

Head wide; clypeus roundly bilobed, deeply emarginate at the middle of anterior margin, with some, upwardly directed, long hairs in front; frons roughened, feebly depressed; vertex sharply carinate; labrum well produced anteriad, rather deeply and widely emarginate in dorsal view; occiput punctate posteriorly beyond the level of posterior margin of eye, with the punctures coarse near carina and finer posteriorly, and without distinct impunctate portions in the punctate area, each puncture bearing a thin, inconspicuous and procumbent hair; antennae with 5-segmented (seemingly 3-segmented) club, 3rd and 4th lamellate (=8th and 9th) segments longest of all lamellate ones and about as long as maxillary apical segment, 5th lamellate (=10th) one slightly shorter, 2nd lamellate (=7th) one half as long as 3rd lamellate (=8th) one or much shorter than it, 1st lamellate one the smallest, feebly lamellate; 5th segment angular; maxillary palpus with apical segment slender, hardly swollen.

Pronotum convex; anterior angle sharply rectangular, not produced at all, posterior angle blunt, about 135° in lateral view; anterior margin rimmed, the rim distinct and wide, narrowed toward both sides; lateral margin neither reflexed nor serrate throughout, straight along both antero-lateral and postero-lateral halves though it is gently curved behind the middle; posterior margin rimmed throughout; disc coarsely and moderately densely punctate, with the surroundings of punctures feebly rugose, weakly and widely concave, and with or without a faint longitudinal line from the middle to base. Scutellum sharply triangular, 1.6–1.9 times as wide as long, with a pair of patches of a few coarse punctures.

Elytra smooth or feebly rugose, depressed behind humeral knob, with five costae; sutural one wide, distinctly elevated, 2nd, 3rd and 5th narrow and feebly elevated, 4th nearly vestigial. Propygidium smooth, finely punctate. Pygidium smooth or feebly rugose, rather coarsely and distinctly umbilicatedly punctate and the surroundings of punctures feebly concave.

Post-coxal process of prosternum slightly thick or thin, mountain-shaped and feebly emarginate along upper margin. Mesosternum with a pair of large and deep concavities. Abdomen smooth, coarsely punctate with the punctures moderately dense ex-



cept on central portions of 3rd and 4th sternites; 5th sternite transversely with long hairs and 6th with slightly shorter hairs along marginal portion.

Legs robust; metacoxa gently curved along the side and rather sharply or bluntly produced posteriad at postero-lateral corner; metafemur coarsely and sparsely punctate; metafemoral hairs on surface rather long, at most 4/9 times as long as metafemoral width; protibia tridentate, and inner spur extremely sharpened from apical 1/3 to apex; meso- and metatibiae without any protrusions or narrowly with some, obscure ones on their upper surfaces, metatibia rather strongly and abruptly widened at apex; longer one of metatibial apical spurs much longer than 1st metatarsal segment, which is as long as the 2nd. Claw strongly bent with a thick, sharp and vertical denticle at base.

Male genitalia with parameres completely coalescent and forming a cylindrical structure, which is widened apically; internal sac long, almost membranous and partly sclerotized.

Female. Clypeus deeply depressed on both latero-basal portions, with frontal surface with several, recurved, long hairs; frons roughened, remarkably depressed on both lateral portions as in clypeus; antennal club composed of three segments, distinctly shorter than apical segment of maxillary palpus, with 6th and 7th segments hardly lamellate. Scutellum 1.7–2.0 times as wide as long. Elytra each with a large impunctate portion near apical knob, with punctures becoming clearly coarser from base to just before the impunctate portion. Pygidium smooth, sparsely and finely punctate, with the punctures not umbilicate but pinned. Metafemur stouter, metafemoral hairs on surface approximately of the same length as those of male. Metatibia extremely swollen at apex; metatibial apical spurs stouter.

*Arithmetic data.* HW/PW ♂: 0.68–0.69 (A 0.69, n=5), ♀: 0.65–0.67 (A 0.66, n=3); IN/HW ♂: 0.69–0.71 (A 0.70, n=5), ♀: 0.70 (n=3); PL/PW ♂: 0.64–0.66 (A 0.66, n=5), ♀: 0.65–0.67 (A 0.66, n=3); PH/PW ♂: 0.55–0.57 (A 0.56, n=5), ♀: 0.54–0.56 (A 0.55, n=3); FL/FW ♂: 0.39–0.40 (A 0.40, n=5), ♀: 0.44–0.45 (A 0.45, n=3); TB/TA ♂: 0.49–0.52 (A 0.51, n=5), ♀: 0.46–0.48 (A 0.47, n=3).

*Distribution.* Western Sumatra.

*Type series.* Holotype: 1♂, Lembah Anai, near Bukit Tinggi, W. Sumatra, 7–VI–1987 (OMNH TI-200). Paratypes: 1♂, 1♀, same locality as for the holotype, III–1988; 1♂, same locality as for the holotype, I–1989; 1♂, 2♀♀, same locality as for the holotype, IV–1989; 1♀, W. Sumatra, Indonesia, IX–1995. The holotype is deposited in OMNH, 1 paratype in ZMHUB and the remaining ones in CA.

*Remarks.* The type series of the new species was collected from the slope of mountainous provinces ca. 500–700m above sea-level between Padang and Bukit Tinggi, western Sumatra. This new species is considered to be closely allied to *P. discedens*.



*Pentelia coxalis* (ARROW, 1918), comb. nov.

(Figs. 4, 9, 11, 16, 24, 27, 35, 41, 46)

*Holotrichia coxalis* ARROW, 1944, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (11), **11**: 637–638.*Description.* Length: 17.5 mm (one of the syntypes with type label).

**Male.** Body elongate, more or less widened posteriad. Both dorsal and ventral surfaces castaneous brown, with head, mouth parts except for maxillary palpi, pronotum and tibiae darker. Dorsal surface dully shining and glabrous.

Head wide; clypeus more or less deep, roundly bilobed; frons smooth, flattened and coarsely punctate, with lateral portions feebly or hardly depressed; labrum widely and gently emarginate in dorsal view; occiput irregularly punctate posteriad beyond the level of posterior margin of eye, with the punctures coarse near carina and finer posteriorly, each puncture bearing a thin, inconspicuous and procumbent seta; 6th and 7th antennal segments rather angulate, with 3-segmented club, which is longer than six preceding segments together; maxillary palpus with apical segment elongatedly elliptical, conspicuously swollen to the middle.

Pronotum convex and rounded; anterior angle subrectangular or rectangular, not produced; posterior one blunt, about 135° in lateral view; anterior margin rimmed, the rim distinct and wide, narrowed toward both sides; lateral margin strongly reflexed at the anterior portion, finely serrate, with each serration bearing a rather long hair; posterior margin weakly rimmed only near posterior angles and with punctures throughout; disc finely, sparsely and slightly rugosely punctate, with the surroundings of punctures widely concave, and with a faint longitudinal line from the middle to base. Scutellum sharply triangular, 1.5–1.6 times as wide as long, coarsely and sparsely punctate except at the middle.

Elytra more or less rugose basad, obscurely depressed behind humeral knobs, each with five costae; sutural costa wide, distinctly elevated, 2nd to 4th narrow and faint, 5th narrow and conspicuously elevated. Propygidium smooth, finely punctate. Pygidium finely and narrowly umbilicatedly punctate, with the surroundings of punctures somewhat concave, giving a feebly rugose appearance on pygidium.

Post-coxal process of prosternum rather thin, widely M-shaped. Abdomen smooth or rugose, coarsely and sparsely punctate, with the surroundings of punctures rather concave.

Legs robust; metacoxa straight along the side and feebly produced at postero-lateral corner; metafemur coarsely and sparsely punctate, metafemoral hairs on surface moderate to rather long, at most 3/5 times as long as metafemoral width; protibia tridentate; meso- and metatibiae with one to two spinose protrusions on the upper sides, respectively; longer one of metatibial apical spurs longer than 1st metatarsal segment, which is approximately as long as the 2nd. Claw strongly bent with a thick, sharp and feebly incurved denticle near base.

Male genitalia with parameres branched; lower part large, strongly produced laterad, forming decurved, hook-shaped and blunt protrusions, coalescent with each other

except at the protrudent portions; upper part greatly reduced, forming two stout, apically well bent branches.

Female. Body robust. Antennal club shorter, about as long as five preceding segments together. Scutellum 1.5–1.6 times as wide as long. Pygidium feebly or rather rugose. Metafemur stouter, metafemoral hairs on surface at most 5/9 times as long as metafemoral width; longer one of apical spurs of metatibia stout. Claw with almost vertical denticle.

*Arithmetic data.* HW/PW ♂: 0.69–0.70 (A 0.70, n=2), ♀: 0.62–0.63 (A 0.63, n=2); IN/HW ♂: 0.65–0.66 (A 0.66, n=2), ♀: 0.63–0.66 (A 0.65, n=2); PL/PW ♂: 0.63 (n=2), ♀: 0.64 (n=2); PH/PW ♂: 0.49–0.55 (A 0.52, n=2), ♀: 0.42–0.46 (A 0.44, n=2); FW/FL ♂: 0.36 (n=2), ♀: 0.43–0.45 (A 0.44, n=2); TB/TA ♂: 0.50 (n=2), ♀: 0.50–0.51 (A 0.51, n=2).

*Distribution.* Western Borneo.

*Type material examined.* 1♂, Quoup, W. Sarawak, G. E. BRYANT 14. 2. 14/G. BRYANT Coll. 1919–147/Type/*Holotrichia coxalis* ARROW type/A515; 1♂, Quoup, W. Sarawak. G. E. BRYANT 2.IV.14/G. BRYANT Coll. 1919–147; 1♂, Quoup W. Sarawak G. E. BRYANT 11.IV.14/G. BRYANT Coll. 1919–147/♂.

*Specimens examined.* 1♀, At light in house/M199/♀/SARAWAK: foot of Mt. Dulit, Junction of rivers Tinjar & Lejok 20. viii 1932./Oxford Univ. Exp. B. M. HOBBY & A. W. MOORE. B.M. 1933–254.; 1♀, ♀/SARAWAK: foot of Mt. Dulit, Junction of rivers Tinjar & Lejok. 7.X.1932./Oxford Univ. Exp. B. M. HOBBY & A. W. MOORE. B.M. 1933–254.; 1♀, At light. in house/SARAWAK: foot of Mt. Dulit, Junction of rivers Tinjar & Lejok 22.IX.1932/Oxford Univ. Exp. B. M. HOBBY & A. W. MOORE. B.M. 1933–254./H323. (all collection in NHML).

*Remarks.* Judging from the shape of parameres of the male genitalia, prosternal post-coxal process, protibial spurs, etc., this species is considered to be closely allied to *P. borneensis*.

## 要 約

松本 武：スンダ列島のクロコガネ *Pentelia* の分類学的研究。—— 本属には従来5種が知られていたが、先の MATSUMOTO (2005) では基準種 *Pentelia discedens* 1種のみを認め、残る4種については基準種との4つの相違点により *Pentelia* 属から除外し、新属 *Neopentelia* を創設してここに属せしめた。この際、スマトラ島中部の山岳地帯に基準種に近縁の新種が存在することも示した。その後、クロコガネ属 *Holotrichia* の中に *Pentelia* 属に入るべきものとみられる2種、*H. borneensis* MOSER と *H. coxalis* ARROW が発見された。この研究ではまず基準種を含む上記4種をさらに詳しく検討し、*Neopentelia* 属との4つの相違点の1つに追加的な説明を加え、*Pentelia* 属に新たな定義を与えることとした。上記のスマトラ島の新種には、*P. impressifrons* という新名を与えた。さらに、新しく本属に加えられる *P. borneensis* (MOSER) と *P. coxalis* (ARROW) について再記載を行った。この結果、本属の分布範囲はマレー半島からスマトラ島、ジャワ島とボルネオ島西部までということになる。



## References

- ARROW, G. J., 1944. Systematic notes on melolonthine beetles belonging to *Holotrichia* and related genera. *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (11), **11**: 631–648.
- BRENSKE, E., 1891. *Holomelia mirabilis*, eine Curiosität unter den Coleopteren. *Ent. Nachr.*, **17**: 313–316.
- 1896. Neue Coleopteren Arten. *Berl. ent. Z.*, **41**: 339–364.
- MATSUMOTO, T., 2005. A new genus of the rhizotrogine group from the Sunda Archipelago (Scarabaeidae: Melolonthinae). *Kogane, Tokyo*, (6): 9–19.
- MOSER, J., 1912. Neue Arten der Melolonthiden — Gattungen *Holotrichia* und *Pentelia*. *Annls. Soc. ent. Belg.*, **56**: 420–450.
- 1918. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Melolonthiden (Col.). *Stett. ent. Ztg.*, **79**: 297–349.
- SHARP, D., 1881. Descriptions of new species of Melolonthini and Rutelini, collected in the Island of Sumatora during the scientific Sumatora-expedition. *Notes Leyden Mus.*, **3**: 220–241.

*Elytra, Tokyo*, **33** (2): 485–486, November 19, 2005

## Lectotype Designation of *Ohomopterus daisen* (Coleoptera, Carabidae)

Yûki IMURA

Shinohara-chô 1249–8, Kôhoku-ku, Yokohama, 222–0026 Japan

*Ohomopterus daisen* was originally described by NAKANE (1953) as a subspecies of *Apotomopterus japonicus* based on totally eight specimens without designation of the holotype. Late in the spring of 2001, I had an opportunity to examine most part of its syntypes now preserved in the Hokkaido University Museum, Sapporo. In this article, I will designate a male from Mt. Dai-sen as the lectotype of NAKANE's race which is regarded as an independent species in view of its uniquely shaped aedeagal apex. I thank Dr. Masahiro ÔHARA and Mr. Kiyoyuki MIZUSAWA for their kind cooperation.

### *Ohomopterus daisen* (NAKANE, 1953)

*Apotomopterus japonicus* subsp.? *daisen* NAKANE, 1953, Scient. Rept. Saikyo Univ., Kyoto, (Nat. Sci. & Liv. Sci.), **1**, p. 96, p. 102, fig. 17, E–c, c' (aedeagus) & E–3, 4 (copulatory piece); 1962, Ins. Japon., Tokyo, **2**(3), pp. 35–36, fig. 35 p–s, pl. 4, fig. 55; 1963, Icon. Ins. Japon. Col. nat. ed., Tokyo, **2** [Coleoptera], p. 11, pl. 6, fig. 2 d.

Of the eight specimens used for the description, seven (6♂♂, 1♀) are now preserved in the